

# An engineer turns dental tool into massage device!

AN AUTOMATED MASSAGING device has been developed by a Sir George fluid control expert who says the work it does is as good as any human's. The invention (a jet-action showerhead) by Sir George mechanical engineering professor Clyde Kwok comes as an offshoot to work done for a Toronto based company interested in better ways to clean teeth.

And here is the connection: A group of Toronto consultants were looking for ways to reduce the bulk and inconvenience of the 'waterpic' or dental syringe, a device used to clean teeth with a steady, high pressure stream of water to dislodge food particles. The machine existed but was too expensive and required more electrical power than standard bathroom outlets could provide.

Instead of squirting water in a continuous stream like most conventional showerheads, Kwok's device is fitted with a gasket-like diaphragm which causes a high-pressure pulsing effect. And, Kwok insists, this jet action doesn't only tone the muscles and relax the mind, it cleans better too.

The company wondered if it might not be possible to power the waterpic by water pressure, rather than electricity. Actually, says Kwok, that part was easy, "it only took about two weeks." By allowing the water to build up behind the diaphragm until there is sufficient pressure to push it aside, it is relatively easy to compensate for the lack of direct pressure. Kwok now has several working models of the unit and expects it to go into production "very soon".

Actually, he says, the real problem wasn't a fluidics one at all. There are so many different sizes of bathroom faucets that it was difficult to design a universal joint so that the unit could be attached

to all of them.

But the waterpic merely served to open up a new train of thought for Kwok. He saw the applications of the fluid oscillator as being much wider than glorified tooth-brushes and it took only a few weeks to prove that he was right.

He began by developing the showerhead - much easier, he says, than the waterpic because all showers are fitted with half inch pipes - and then went on to build a jet-spray dishwasher that needs no electricity, a lawn sprinkler and a prototype for a car wash.

Once you've established the principle, he says, it's "not complicated. In fact, building the thing is only five percent of the battle. Marketing is the main thing." His waterpic, he explains, could be manufactured for a cost price of \$1 or \$2 per unit but, if you're in competition with somebody who is selling somewhat the same thing for \$20, "then you've got to charge \$20 too, or people won't buy it." One device, however, that he doesn't have to bother about trying to sell is a water operated loom that eliminates the use of heavy shuttle and thus increases productivity by as much as 100 percent. The Japanese, he says, have been selling these machines for about \$20,000 but he sees no reason why the old machines can't be converted instead, and at a considerably reduced cost, more like \$2,000.



## ISSUES & EVENTS

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### Middle class hasn't done more for poor than 10 years ago

**B**LEEDING HEART TAXPAYERS who figure they're being ripped off by welfare programs these days aren't really paying more than they did a decade ago, said a Sir George economist.

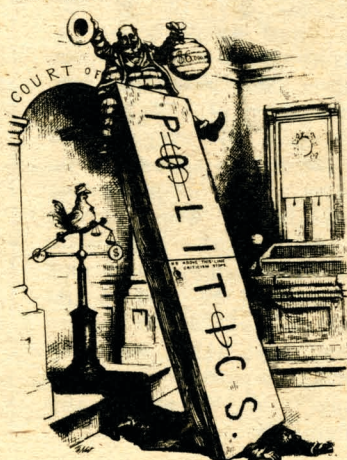
For all the tight-fisted grumbling about social assistance publicized recently, the difference between taxes paid and money received from government, for all classes, has remained pretty steady for the last ten years, according to economics professor Morty Stelcner.

There have been no dramatic changes in the lot of the poor either, Stelcner told us. Granted, everyone's income has escalated along with the GNP, he said, "but those who were three steps behind everyone else on the escalator ten years ago are still three steps behind today." (Stelcner maintains that it is "spurious" to claim that the poor in this country are not doing too badly by comparison to those in some underdeveloped countries).

Statistics Canada and the Economic Council of Canada distinguish poverty in Canada by means of the "poverty

line" - the level of income required to meet basic economic human needs - food, shelter and clothing. They established this threshold for 1971 at \$2013 for single people up to \$5368 for families of ten.

(The Special Senate Committee on Poverty set these limits respectively at \$2140 and \$9290 for 1969 while the



above agencies put them at \$1894 and \$5051 for the same year.)

"These are minimum acceptable standards," Stelcner said. "Not far below them means starvation." He added, citing government figures, that one in four Canadians live below the poverty line.

Are the poor a pack of lazy parasites? No, replied Stelcner, using official data (and not those of some radical group) to dispell this common misconception: Of the people receiving social assistance in 1970, 41% were permanently disabled or ill, 26% were single heads of families (mostly widowed, divorced, separated or abandoned women) and 20% were aged, temporarily disabled or working poor (those whose wages were not sufficient to support large families).

The remaining 13% were collecting unemployment insurance. But this is more a reflection of economic conditions than an index of the re-

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### Why you should spread compliments

Never fail to compliment a woman on a new gown or hat. Never fail to say how beautifully her little daughter danced at the recital or what a fine-mannered boy her little son is growing to be.

Spread compliments as thickly as you can without overdoing it and everyone will think you are a person of great discernment and charm. They will like to be in your company because you always call attention to the things favorable to them and apparently do not notice their shortcomings.

The New American Etiquette, 1941



# Loyola blusters about no consultation

The nature and relative strength of representation on decision-making bodies came up twice during the Senate meeting on February 22, four hours of bad acoustics in one of the less inspiring salons of the Sheraton Mount Royal. The Computer Science Committee proposals for Concordia courses led Dean Breen to question whether the committee was a Concordia or Sir George body. Having been assured by the Rector that the committee was a Concordia body duly approved by the Board, Dean Breen complained that it had been set up without consultation with the Loyola Faculty of Arts and Science and contained only three Loyola members out of 16. He added that his Faculty Council was not at all clear about the committee's terms of reference, and asked that the proposals be tabled to give the Faculty Council time, if it so desired, to call for review of the membership. The Rector pointed out that the centralizing of computer science corresponded to the government-approved OSA recommendations. It was agreed to table the report for a month.

Dean Breen put forward a related case on behalf of his faculty when the report of the Steering Committee on the formation of Senate committees came forward. This was presented by Professor Charlton on behalf of himself, Professors Davis, Lindsay and Norris, and the Rector. Professor R. Smith had submitted a dissenting minority report. Professor Charlton asked that the report be received for discussion, then referred to the Faculty Councils for their reactions.

Breen reported a Loyola Faculty Council motion that at least for an interim period members of Senate committees should be designated by campus of origin, and that there be equal representation for the campuses of origin. His Faculty Council accepted the five-faculty model - on which the Steering Committee had based its membership proposals - but felt it was erroneous to stress either the five-faculty or two-campus model exclusively. To acknowledge the two campuses would develop a "more creative and imaginative" approach. Dean Berczi found the claim that there must be equality of campus of origin academically insulting. He saw no evidence of any need to change the model. Dr. O'Brien pointed out that the sectors of the agreed model that dealt with academic organization referred essentially to five faculties. In the general exchange of views, Professor Whitelaw noted an increased use of resource people at the various committees; Professor Francis felt that greater understanding was more likely to come about through faculty rather than official contacts. In explaining his minority report, Professor Smith said that the two traditions should be better reflected in the committees of Senate, and would thus get to know each other better.

He noted a more balanced representation on the Library Committee. Dean Campbell suggested the Loyola people were wrong to regard the SGW group as homogeneous. Arts frequently suffered from lack of understanding by Commerce and Engineering; there was no reason to assume this would change.

Specifically, there was considerable discussion about the proposed enlarged membership of the Committee on Priorities and Resource Allocation. Dean French noted that its large predecessor under University Council had proved futile, and had been dissolved. However, if the larger version were maintained, he wanted a graduate student on it. Professor Potter said that membership of this important committee should reflect the membership of Senate, that is there should be less administrators and more faculty. Dean Campbell took umbrage at deans being regarded as administrators, not members of faculty. They were, indeed, the spokesmen of their faculties. Professor Francis wanted more detailed reports on priority decisions.

Among documents received was an SGW Arts Faculty Council motion passed unanimously stating that: "it would be inappropriate to alter the composition of the Senate of Concordia... the committees of Senate should reflect the Concordia academic structure of five Faculties."

There was extensive discussion of a Steering Committee proposal on student eligibility, namely that a committee be set up composed of Dean Audet and a representative

of each of the five student associations with a mandate to: "study and recommend to Senate a set of regulations governing student membership on the Senate, Faculty Councils, and the Computer Science Committee of Concordia University." (It was agreed that the Board of Graduate Studies should be included.) The basis of the problem was that Loyola student representatives are elected; at SGW they are named by their associations.

Dean Campbell said that the Faculty Councils and Senate should be represented on a committee dealing with their membership. He reported Arts Faculty formal concern at the irresponsible attitude of some student members. Who did they represent? What was the base of their support? Faculty Council had spent a great deal of time clearing the eligibility of two evening student representatives, but neither had bothered to attend any meetings. Student representation was most desirable, but it should be properly selected.

A Loyola student member, noting the absence of SGW representations at the meeting, commented that any problem in this regard seemed to be only Sir George's.

A motion to enlarge the committee was lost, but a motion to change the mandate to refer to "the consolidation and reconciliation of existing regulations governing student membership" was passed. It was agreed this ruled out a "new" solution. Professor Davis wondered how one could consolidate and reconcile two entirely different systems.

Dean Berczi announced that

HEC, McGill and SGW Commerce representatives have agreed on a joint doctoral program. This has now been submitted to Faculty Council.

It was agreed that the SGW Faculty of Arts proposal for a cinema program should now go to the Comité des Programmes. The avant projet for the Loyola Master in Communications Arts will also go forward to the Comité des Programmes. In so recommending, the Senate Priorities Committee noted: "The purpose of an avant-projet is to provide the basis for a Comité des Programmes evaluation of 'opportunité' i.e. the appropriateness of a particular programme in a particular institution at a particular time. In the event of a positive judgment, the University will be required to submit a full dossier on the basis of which the quality of the proposed programme may be assessed." Professor Bhatnagar expressed some concern about an overlap in the area of educational communications. The Rector said this was a matter for discussion at a later stage. The proposal will go forward from Sir George Williams University, with an explanatory letter.

Loyola curriculum changes for the evening division summer session were approved. A Loyola evening students' proposal to grant degrees with a bilingual qualification and Curriculum Coordinating Committee recommendations regarding undergraduate specialization and in particular the possible introduction of a "baccalauréat spécialisé" were referred to the Faculty Councils.

## Admission test

**ADMISSION TEST FOR GRADUATE STUDY IN BUSINESS:** Applications for the March 30, 1974 testing of the ATGSB must be in to ETS by March 8, 1974. Applications are available in the Guidance Information Centre, H-440-1. Practice test books are available on a reference only basis in the Guidance Information Centre.

## Jobs

**Secretary (SY 3) - Department of Civil Engineering**

**Duties:** Will be responsible for organizing the secretarial work within the department; will follow through on administrative duties assigned by the chairman, such as setting up and maintaining files, correspondence, handling telephones, etc.

**Qualifications:** Bilingual; English shorthand with fast accurate typing; well-organized and capable of working with a minimum amount of supervision; capable of dealing tactfully with students, faculty and other staff members.

**Administrative Officer - Graduate Studies Office** (Temporary Appointment July 1, 1974 to July 31, 1975)

**Duties:** Advises graduate students, assists graduate program directors, supervises the production of the graduate studies calendar, graduate admissions; will become involved in the evaluation of existing programs and the evolution of new graduate programs; oversees the application of University regulations re: preparation of graduate theses; acts as secretary to the Board of Graduate Studies.

**Qualifications:** University graduate, preferably with a Master's degree; working knowledge of French; good communication skills.

Interested candidates are invited to submit applications in writing or by contacting Personnel Officers Nelson T. Gibeau (879-4521) or Susan Silverman (879-8116).

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was a deficiency which Lalonde pinpointed in Canada's social security system. "There is too little - in some cases, virtually no - incentive to get off social assistance," he wrote. Another "deficiency" which Lalonde picked out was that welfare recipients had to deal with a "maze of authorities" that are "rarely" located in the same building. "Somehow the poor citizen is expected to coordinate all of these bureaucracies (the various kinds of welfare agencies) if he is to resolve the problems with which he is confronted - a degree of coordination which even the governments themselves have been unable to achieve."

Moreover, Lalonde had this to say of those who were "able and expected" to work; "only a fraction of these can be said to be 'abusing the system': the 'system' is often failing them."

Stelcner referred anyone who still insists that the poor are lazy and content to live off the industrious to a recent study by the Brookings Institute in the U.S. which found that welfare recipients, by and large, possessed the same "work ethic" and "life aspirations" as those attributed to the middle class, and concluded that people who were able to work would do so if given the opportunity and incentive.

Lack of incentive to work

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Stelcner said the problem with social assistance in Canada is not how much money is spent (\$6.9 billion has been estimated for 1973-74) but how it is spent. He suggested, as did the Senate Committee on Poverty, that a guaranteed annual income would provide the most efficient approach. This sort of negative income tax scheme, he said, would eliminate much of the welfare bureaucracy which not only confuses recipients but costs plenty, and it would also contain incentives to work.



# SPREAD

## SOUNDINGS

### The louder you want, the louder you'll need

Sir George psychology professor Susan Lederman hasn't done much formal research in the area of sound perception, but ever since she moved to Montreal five months ago, she has been forced into vigorous explorations as a layman: "I'm going absolutely insane," the usually well-balanced teacher told us. "I have to eat, breathe and sleep with ear plugs all the time." Lederman told us she had become very tense: "I have two alcoholic neighbours downstairs and outside there is construction going on from seven in the morning until one the next morning."

When Lederman isn't escaping from her Atwater-de Maisonneuve area apartment to friends in quieter sections of the city or country (or the relative quiet of Toronto), she's at the Hall building trying to figure out ways of cutting down the clanking sounds of the ceiling air ducts to enable one of her students to carry on touch perception experiments: "When you touch a surface, you produce sounds and I wanted to see if people use that as a kind of cue to tell them what kind of surface it is they are touching," Lederman told us. The problem of course is that nobody can hear anything because of noise coming from the ceiling.

To compensate for this, Lederman has been trying out modifications of the old hearing horns to amplify the sounds. Another thing she tried to do was to use curtains on the walls to absorb sounds (as she has done at home) but without success: "I gave up on that." She told us that her colleagues' attempts at lining noisy areas with egg cartons haven't done much to alleviate the noise either.

What about the bombardment of sounds - are we picking up messages subliminally that we aren't really aware of, we asked Lederman. From the research Lederman knows of, it's generally thought you cannot repeat what the irrelevant information is. That is, if you're listening to something in your right ear, you won't generally be able to repeat what goes into the other ear; experiments have shown, she told us, that if the subject doesn't know he has to repeat what he has heard in the other ear, he won't be able to repeat anything, other than a few words, if he's asked to repeat the conversation within a few seconds of hearing it. And after a while, the subject's long term memory - the kind that retains telephone numbers and so on - won't be able to hold any of the information that has come through the unattended ear, except perhaps the subject's name if it were mentioned. "Generally," Lederman said, "you don't pick up on what's going on in the other ear."

Well, then, what about these people who try to learn French by going to sleep with a French tape running all night, we asked. According to Lederman's figuring, the only thing that accomplishes is ruining a night's sleep. "That's funny though, because I used that as one of my tests just as an example of how to do an experiment and properly assess it," she said. "I don't think, though, that there is any validity to that."

The noise levels of Montreal are forcing professor Lederman to consider very seriously the prospect of leaving: "I thought Toronto was bad but I have never in my life heard as much noise as I have living in downtown Montreal, because construction is absolutely everywhere," she explained. "You have to close your door even at Sir George to shut out the blast on the 11th floor just to think straight."

"And generally, there's just constant noise in the city. The cars, for example, drive so fast that they have to put on their brakes more and they have to use their horns more because they're driving too fast in order to stop."

Professor Lederman is wary of people who sound the alarm over a "noise crisis" but she did offer some sober advice for those exposed to high intensity noise over an extended period: "If you're exposed to, for example, 100 dBs (decibels of sound - equivalent, says one source,

### The 160 dB rat trap

There's no doubt about it: technology and urban growth have conspired to create a cacaphony capable of jarring human nerves, sabotaging concentration, robbing the weary of needed rest, impairing human health and performance, and, in general, trespassing on man's most prized and private possession: his mental preserve.

A century or so ago, the highest noise level man customarily encountered in his daily life was conversational speech, about 60 decibels of sound measured from three feet away. Technology, however, has since raised that level sharply. In the past thirty years alone, the height of sound to which urban man has been exposed has increased from 120 decibels, produced by a pneumatic chipping hammer, to 150 decibels, created by a rocket engine. If that average increase of one decibel per year continues in the years ahead, the decibel dosage could begin seriously to jeopardize not only man's aural health but ultimately even reach a lethal level. Experiments have already shown that 160 decibels can kill small furry animals such as rats and mice, whose bodies convert sound into energy with resultant temperature increases greater than their furry bodies can dissipate.

Man is somewhat more durable, at least physically. Even so, exposure to 160 decibels of sound can make him deaf for life; it may also cause a piercing of the inner ear which, if accompanied by infection, can result in meningitis.

*Sick Cities* by Mitchell Gordon Penguin Books, 1970

to a passing subway train) for just 15 minutes, it could cause some damage." By damage, she suggested a temporary shift in threshold which means that your normal hearing would require increased volume temporarily. "I think there have been studies," Lederman said of kids today, "that suggest young people because they have been exposed to loud music, have higher thresholds. In other words," she explained, "they need higher intensities of sound in order to just hear the sounds again."

"It's a vicious circle."

AND NOW MEET ROARING RALPH . . .



Ralph could have been a prize-fight announcer. You can hear his normal voice four blocks away. And you should listen in sometime when he's calling Los Angeles. He hardly needs a telephone!

### Snorers should shut their mouths

Something everyone should know about selecting a bed mate is that the ones who drink, smoke or have adenoids are likely to make more noise while sleeping.

Snoring, Sir George's Dr. Isherwood told us, is caused essentially by a flapping of the soft tissues in the mouth. During sleep, she explained, the jaw drops and the muscles in the tongue and soft palate relax so that they are liable to vibrate with inhaling and exhaling. The vibrations are amplified as the breath resonates through the sinuses, which act as echo chambers.

Do men have a greater propensity to snore than women? we asked the doctor. While she knew of no exhaustive studies on the question, she did suggest that since men have larger vocal chords and larger respiratory tracts which permit the passage of a greater volume of air, it is quite possible that men snore more loudly than women.

She also pointed out that women have more sleep disturbances due to anxiety. They sleep

more fitfully and as a result the muscles in the tongue and palate are more tense, thus more resistant to vibration. (She also said that women generally have more trouble getting to sleep, while men, who are more relaxed, knock off and wake up earlier).

Someone who has been drinking would be more prone to snoring if the alcohol causes the tongue and palate muscles to become more relaxed than usual, says Isherwood.

Smokers generally have sinus troubles, mucous deposits and dry nasal and air passages, all of which tend to make them more liable to snore than non-smokers.

Obstructions in the air passages also can make for louder snorers, Isherwood observed. Protuberances such as tonsils, adenoids and nasal polyps or even a crooked nose caused by a broken bone or torn cartilage can cause a person to rely more heavily on breathing through the mouth and that heightens the possibility for snoring.

Isherwood said that doctors knew very little about snoring and knew even less about how to stop it. But she offered three suggestions: some arrangement to keep the sleeper off his back, a chin strap of the sort used on hockey and football helmets and, if things are really noisy, adhesive tape to keep the jaw shut.

### Talking typewriters for the blind

Computer simulated sound has recently been used to develop a typewriter which can talk to the blind.

Developed by Sir George Computer Science professor Ching Suen and UBC professor Michael Beddoes, Spellex, or talking typewriter, allows a blind person to produce a text free of typographical errors without sighted help, something which has proved extremely difficult in the past.

The spellex keyboard is connected to a computer and either a speaker or earphones. Each time a key is punched, the computer gives voice to the appropriate letter, number or symbol, and mistakes can be picked up immediately or afterwards. The typist actually hears "cap ai" when the capital "A" key is depressed.

Normally the typist would first type a sound version of the entire text (i.e. without actual printing).

"The printer button can be checked so that nothing appears on paper initially," Dr. Suen explains. "When the complete text is typed, the typist can listen to it any number of times and check for mistakes. Using the edit facility he can correct the mistakes and insert or delete phrases. When he is satisfied with the sound copy of the revised text he presses the type command button and the text is printed out, with each line automatically set to the correct length."



Unless the blind person wants to type something already known to him, like an essay or a letter, he must use a dictaphone. This does not reduce employment opportunities for the blind to any large extent, Suen pointed out, because dictaphones are widely used in offices already.

Spellex is actually an offshoot of the two professors' previous invention — the Lexiphone — a reading machine for the blind that can scan a printed page and reproduce the alphabetical characters and punctuation, etc. with the same sort of voice as the Spellex.

Experiments with Spellex have shown that blind people can master the machine in three hours and read "spelled sentences" comfortably at 60 words a minute, says Suen. While Spellex increases typing accuracy significantly, it reduces the speed slightly. However this has proved to be a minor drawback and indeed, in some experiments, blind people typed faster than sighted members of a typing pool.

At present Spellex consists of a fairly large teletype machine and computer. But, says Suen, the prototype for electric typewriters with built-in "spelled speech" units is already under construction, at an estimated parts cost of \$500 (Good business typewriters sell for approximately \$500.) With about 28,000 blind people in Canada and 400,000 in the U.S., he figures there will be a market large enough to make mass production, and hence reasonable prices, possible.

The Spellex typewriter can be connected to a computer wherever there is a telephone.

Suen and Beddoes are working with professors Santerre and Strobel, both of the University of Montreal, to produce a French-speaking Spellex and on a computer which will be able to "say" whole words.

## More sound devices for the blind

Sound has been applied in several other ways to assist the blind:

A buzzer has been installed on a traffic light across from the Montreal Association for the Blind (7000 Sherbrooke W. and Coronation) which emits a sound when the light is green for pedestrians.

Floor hockey goals and game balls have been rigged with devices which emit sounds.

Sonar devices can be carried to indicate how close one is to an object as well as to distinguish, to some extent, between the nature of the objects (e.g. it can signal the difference between telephone poles and foliage).

Blind swimmers can use a machine which emits a steady beep to help them identify the place on the shore where they entered the water.

A sort of homing device which comes in two parts can be used to identify doorways. One part is secured to the door while the blind person carries the other part with him. Once the two parts are within range of each other they emit a sound to guide the person to the door.

Wilfred Williams of the Montreal Association for the Blind sees some drawbacks to these technological aids for the blind. "The more mechanical and electrical devices there are available, the more dependent the blind become. If there is a failure, the dependent person would not know what to do."

The aim of the Association's mobility rehabilitation program is to teach the blind to identify everyday sounds to guide them, he said.

## I can't hear you, sweetheart!

"Noise, noise, noise, noise", she said, "you speak of noise sweetheart?" she asked back when questioned by our young reporter. The lady we went to is Jackie Plamondon whose ears are tingled, twitched, slammed and kicked by the range of activity that goes on above the information desk on the mezzanine.

"The beer bashes are the worst," Plamondon said, when it comes to noise. "I had to send Brenda, who also works at the desk, home because she had developed a bad headache and her nerves were stretched to the limit, during the engineering beer bash."

What about complaints? "We had one woman call the other day. She said she was going to complain to the principal because she didn't understand how a university could be so noisy." It gets embarrassing sometimes.

## Frightful allarum

"I began to talke to my Bell-Man, and to aske him why with such a jangling and bawling, and beating at men's doores, he went about to waken either poore men that were over-wearied with labour, or sick men that had most neede of rest? He made answer unto me, that the ringing of his bell was not (like an allarum in a towne of garrison) to fright the inhabitants, but rather it was musick to charme them faster with sleepe; the beating at their doores assured those within that no thieves were entred, nor that false servants had wilfully or negligently suffered the doores to stand open, to have their masters robbed; and that his crying out so loud was but like the shrill Good Morrow of a cock to put men (that had wealth enough) in minde of the time how it slydeth away, and to bid those that were full of business to be watchful for their due houres when they were to rise..."

16th century satirist in *The Streets of London* by Thomas Burke



Plamondon told us: "Some callers, when they phone, think they're phoning some sort of joint," she said.

Other noises? "The racket that's made when the escalators are being repaired is no picnic," Plamondon snapped. Hammer, chatter, you name it, the repairmen are doing it, she said, for up to six weeks at a stretch. We asked her if there were any confusing moments when she had misunderstood inquiries because of the racket: "I can tell you one funny story," she chortled. "One person came by asking if there was any 'low'. 'Any low here?' he would ask. So I said: 'Yes, the lockers: go to the back where you will see the yellow doors. Take the first door on your right and go up to the office on the second floor. But the problem, Jackie Plamondon told us, was that the poor man was looking for the faculty of law and I sent him down to the garage!"

Generally, Plamondon said, the noise level was tolerable enough. The engineering students in her books are the noisiest lot, especially during the last beer bash since nobody seemed "to be in charge". She does have a good word about the Italian students association: when she went to the society president and professed herself to be a talented exponent of the tarentella two-step but "please, can you turn down the volume because we can't think straight," he agreed to without a second thought. Decent chap, we thought.

## New York's noise cops

Next time you're in New York City, don't honk your horn.

Not unless you're willing to take the risk of being slapped with a \$50 fine.

That's the word from the Bureau of Noise Abatement's Bob Merring, who explained that investigators from his office were constantly on the alert for violations of the "unnecessary honking" law. Furthermore, he said, all new cars sold in New York City must now be equipped with a device called a City Country Horn. This gadget acts to lower the decibel level of horn noise and is operated by a lever which allows the driver to switch back to the regular horn when not on city streets. In the future, Merring hopes, the device will be an automatic one which only permits the louder sound at speeds in excess of 35 miles per hour.

But Merring's bureau is concerned with a great deal more than just car horns. As part of a new "super-agency" called the Environmental Protection Administration, the office

enforces almost all noise control regulations within the city. Building noises like wild parties and barking dogs are still handled by the city police, but the bureau's staff of 23 "noise cops" handle everything else.

The problem, Merring said, is that "judges really don't care about noise. It's a low priority." Prior to 1971 when the agency was founded, noise controls were virtually ignored. But, Merring continued, the office has obtained "a very high percentage of convictions" by working with the Environmental Control Board instead of with the criminal courts. This board was especially created to hear cases concerning noise and pollution offenses and, said Merring, we've had "good co-operation" from it. "Good co-operation" in 1973 meant that more than 1800 fines, ranging from \$50 to \$1000, were assessed for noise offenses.

In addition to the "noise cops" the bureau also maintains a permanent staff of 18 technical personnel - lawyers and engineers - who are constantly making noise surveys and looking for ways to update the city Noise Control Code. They are concerned with every aspect of city life, from subways to helicopters, and from construction companies to office buildings. Merring admitted that they haven't been able to do too much about aircraft noises since Kennedy and La Guardia airports are both the responsibility of the Federal Aviation Authority, but in most other cases, he said, they have had a "fair degree of success."

## Raised commercial questions

Ever notice how the volume of your television or radio seems to rise dramatically during commercials? Well, that's only an auditory illusion according to Dave Davis, assistant v-p of Standard Broadcast Ltd. - the company that owns radio station CJAD.

What really happens, Davis explains, is that we think the commercial is louder because the tone of the commercial is generally harsher than the programming surrounding it. "You can yell at the same decibel level as you talk," he says, "but it will sound louder to somebody listening." The harsh tone of the commercial contrasts with the softness of the program music and the announcer's delivery, he said.

Davis says that all CJAD programming is funneled through a limiting device which "sends out all the sound at exactly the same level."

"I don't know of one company," he continues, "that turns up the sound during commercials."

But Bill Gates, supervisor of radio maintenance for CFCF isn't so sure that the volume stays constant. Most commercials, he points out, are made by advertising agencies and the like and the radio station "can't control the volume because of the different manufactures." Gates says he knows of no mixer that could be used to modulate all sound to the same level and, he says, most manufacturers "don't give a damn" about maintaining program consistency. In fact, he says, CFCF recently dropped one manufacturer for that very reason.

For radio, he continues, the problem isn't too serious. If the sound level is too high or low, the station can remake the commercial at minimum cost. But, for television, it's "too damned expensive to do over". A VTR (video-tape recorder), he points out, costs \$500 per hour to operate. So the station will often play the commercial anyway, especially if it won't be running for too long.

People at the CBC, however, were a little more reluctant to talk. Channel 6 admits that



they have received some complaints on the subject but that they have "no logical explanation to offer." All their programming, they say, "conforms to universal standards" but they did suggest that possibly the regular programming had been played more often and the tapes were thus more worn than commercial tapes. Advertising agencies, they told us, supply several copies of their commercials to avoid this problem. But in any event, we were told, it is certainly not a deliberate policy of the TV station to turn up the volume during commercial breaks.

Strangely enough, increasing the volume on commercials isn't exactly illegal. "They're not supposed to turn it up beyond a certain limit," a spokesman for the Ministry of Communications informed us, but there is "no specific regulation" forbidding the sound level to change. The only regulation that applies, we were told, states that the modulation of the sound output at the transmitter must not exceed 100 percent, but there is nothing to prevent a radio or television station from playing its regular programming at, say, 92 percent and then allowing the amplitude to rise as high as 100 percent during an advertisement.

There are no regular spot checks for this problem, the spokesman continued, but when the department receives complaints it does check them out. So far they have had "not too many complaints" but, when they have found a broadcaster in the wrong, as sometimes happens, "there has been no problem with co-operation."

The number to call, by the way, in cases of extreme annoyance, is 283-5683.

OF COURSE YOU'VE MET MISS LAZYLIPS . . .



She can take thirty-six holes of golf in her stride, but moving her lips and jaws and tongue to talk just seems to be too much trouble. So much of her charm and personality is lost when she mumbles over the telephone.

## Big sounds

A sound system for \$39,733.45. That's the total that *Rolling Stone* magazine came up with last fall when it set out to discover "The Ultimate System". Don't try buying it for that though - taxes aren't included, the price is quoted in American dollars and most of the components have jumped considerably in price since last September.

Still, the system is something to see. It includes a \$350 turntable (tone arm \$147 extra), a listening chair for \$70, \$250 headphones, a tuner which hasn't been made for five years "but can still be found second-hand with no loss of quality", and two separate sets of quadrophonic speakers that can be expected to set you back almost \$13,000 by themselves. Also included are two amps, two pre-amp controls, a four channel open reel recorder, a cassette recorder, a graphic equalizer, two different quadrophonic decoders, and a home mixer. Total price for that little package is listed at \$6,753.50.

But the system isn't finished yet. To design the proper environment, *Rolling Stone* recommends that you hire an acoustician, preferably from Bolt, Beranek and Newman Inc. of New York - the same company that designed Philharmonic Hall. He'll charge you \$500 per day, but you shouldn't need him for more than a week.

Oh, and once you've been to all this trouble, a little thing like a power blackout isn't going to impair your listening pleasure. Emergency power source capable of sustaining full power for 14 hours: \$3000.

To protect the system *Rolling Stone* suggests a combination of micro-wave alarm systems, internal burglar alarms (with sprinkler protection) and an electrified fence. Total cost here is a little on the high side, \$11,300, mostly because a recent Supreme Court decision has outlawed electrified

fences and so the cost for that particular item, with police bribe, comes to \$6,000.

## Montreal's 1937 law

It will probably come as no surprise to most Montrealers that they have little, if any, protection from each other in the matter of noise and noise pollution.

Section 14-48 of the Municipal Code prohibits any person, individual, company, etc., from making any noise which causes "annoyance" to others, but, as a member of the Sanitation and Noise Control Department admitted, "to prove something like that is a pretty tough thing."

The main problem, he said, is that our only laws governing noise pollution date from 1937, and "things have changed quite a bit since then." He is hopeful, however, and said that "there are some plans for legislation in the near future, maybe in the next few months."

Another complication, he said, is that the police, although they are the only ones who can enforce this regulation, "don't have the time and the test equipment." They tend to act, therefore, only in response to complaints or to submissions from his department.

The department, incidentally, can be reached at 872-6453 and is open only during business hours.

For more immediate complaints - loud parties, barking dogs, etc. - the average citizen can go only to the police. They are empowered to warn the noisemakers and, if the disturbance continues, "if the guy doesn't obey, if he doesn't do anything, then they'll serve him with a summons." On rare occasions, entire roomfuls of people have been arrested, taken to the station and charged with disturbing the peace. As things now stand, fines under the noise bylaw can range from \$40 to \$200.

Perhaps a more serious aspect of the problem, especially in the midst of the downtown building boom, is the noise caused by construction companies and wreckers. There is a law limiting such work to between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and even during those times the spokesman said, "theoretically they should not cause noises above a certain level." But, he pointed out, if a construction company is accused of operating an air compressor too loudly, the judge will "throw the case out of court because they have no alternative."

If people complain, said a spokesman for Central National Construction Company, "all we can do is to try and alleviate the problem by telling them that the noise is only a temporary measure." He explained that it is impossible to start later or finish earlier because of union regulations about hours of work. "They show up at 7:30, he said, and you're paying them \$20 an hour. And even at that you're lucky if they show. You can't fight the unions."

## Sir George: who's responsible?

First, of course, there is Radio Sir George which, last year, conducted a running feud with the Philosophy Department and a number of other groups about the volume of sound that the station regularly produced. But this year the complaints on the sixth floor seem to have diminished.

"Generally," says Philosophy chairman Vladimir Zeman, the situation has improved. It's "much better", he says. "I've had no special complaints recently." And all this, mind you, despite the fact that, according to CRSG, the volume "might even have been turned up" since last year.

But Zeman does have one reservation about the station. He doesn't mind it during the week but why, he asks, do they have to operate on Sunday when there's nobody around to listen.

Sound levels at the other CRSG (and TVSG) outlets - those on the fourth and seventh floors - are controlled directly from CIT and all beefs and/or bouquets should be addressed in that direction. The only exception is the cafeteria sound system which is controlled, at least to some extent, by Saga Foods. All inquiries should therefore be sent to the Food Services Manager.

Most other noise-making events, rallies and

beer bashes are overseen by the Dean of Students. He is authorized by the Rector to allow four beer bashes per year on the mezzanine and it is his responsibility to grant permits for more major events.

The problem, dean of students Mag Flynn told us, is that there really isn't any concerted noise policy around the university and that makes handling the problems an arbitrary thing. When they had the concerts on the concrete campus last summer, he told us, "I had to scrub them after awhile." There were a number of complaints from neighbors, he said, "especially when they were so loud you could hear them on Sherbrooke St."

He also told us that there have been "a number of student complaints" about the noise in study halls and libraries but that he couldn't see what to do about it right now. Last spring, he said, he put forward a recommendation for some kind of supervision but the plan "suddenly got lost, probably for budgetary reasons."

## Merger first, silence second

Faculty are the big noise complainers, according to assistant dean of students Jack Hopkins. "The problem is that we're trying to use the Hall Building for all purposes - student union, athletic complex and study hall and it can't be done," Hopkins said.

"The building he went on to explain "is poorly constructed, with the pipes conducting a lot of the noise from other parts of the building," to such an extent, Hopkins said later in the interview, that some faculty have complained about noise as much as six floors down from their lecture rooms or offices."

What can be done to improve the situation?, Hopkins was asked.

"Money is only one thing," Hopkins told us.

And the assistant dean fingers the merger delay as the real culprit in dealing with the problem: "Possibly big changes could take place in the use of the Hall building if we were to merge with Loyola," he said. "Perhaps we could have a common student union once we amalgamate, with a good bus service to and from the union."

"When I worked on the space allocation committee, we made a concerted effort to have the university work closely with the Day Students' Association and the evening students to investigate the possibility of building a new student union, but the university wasn't prepared to move because there was no money available."

"But I think the real thing that's holding things up is the merger question," Hopkins told us that living with the racket was an invasion of privacy: "I'm surprised people continue to take it".

NOW LET US PRESENT MRS. FARAWAY . . .



And notice the way she's holding the telephone! That mouthpiece must be almost five inches away from her lips. So most of her voice goes wandering around the room and hardly any of it comes over the wire!

## Silent telephones

Bell Telephone's subsidiary, Northern Electric, makes the telephones in these parts so we asked them how they determined the level at which a phone should ring. They told us that the ring level was set as a result of 1000 objective tests to determine a satisfactory range. If you don't like the range, Bell will be happy to install, for \$9.00 please, a device which will shut off the sound entirely. An even cheaper method than that, we suggest, is to drop your phone subscription.



# PRE-REGISTRATION INFORMATION



## STUDENT GUIDE TO ENROLMENT 1974-75

The following is the procedure that you must follow in order to effect a completely successful enrolment. The responsibility of following it rests entirely with you.

1. Along with this guide, your envelope should contain a class schedule, a copy of your cumulative record (not including 1973-74 grades), and the enrolment form. If your envelope is incomplete, you may obtain the necessary items at the Registration Office, Room 203, 1435 Drummond Street.
2. A list of Faculty Advisers will be posted on the appropriate departmental notice board. It will also be published in 'Issues and Events'. Arrange an appointment with the adviser connected with your honours or major program, if applicable. However, all 1974-75 Pre-Arts I students must telephone 879-4085 in order to arrange their appointments. All combined honours and joint major students must have their programs approved by BOTH advisers. Priority will be based on academic year and program. But you are encouraged to enrol as early as possible, paying the \$25.00 fee deposit, since the date on which you submit the enrolment form to the Accounts Office can have a bearing on your priority for some popular elective courses or sections.

### A. PROGRAM PLANNING PERIOD: March to

**June 28th** (Commerce Students. See faculty head under "Honours and Majors Advisors list")

3. In advance of your appointment, complete your enrolment form, using the class schedule provided, and following the requirements of your specific program of study as outlined in the appropriate announcement. However, please leave the 'Required' and 'Elective' columns blank; these will be determined by your adviser.
4. On enrolling with your Faculty Adviser(s), double-check your schedule to ensure that you do not have time conflicts in lectures or laboratories. After your form has been completed and approved, bring the remaining copies to the Accounts Office, 1435 Drummond Street. Here you must pay a \$25.00 deposit on your tuition, thereby making your enrolment official.
5. Part-time students taking all day courses, please refer to Page 1 of the 1974-75 Day Schedule.

If you fail any courses during the 1973-74 year which make alterations to your 1974-75 program necessary (i.e. failed prerequisites), you are encouraged to make these changes either in person, by letter or by telephone through the Registration Office only until JULY 2th. Should you decide to wait until registration to have your 1974-75 program adjusted, your chances of ob-

taining your courses are greatly diminished. Please note that ONLY changes due to the above circumstances will be allowed at registration (see item 'D' below).

If you fail more than the maximum number of courses permitted, you will be notified that your pre-registration is automatically cancelled. Subsequent readmission does not guarantee pre-registration.

### THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF YOUR ENROLMENT FORM AT THE ACCOUNTS OFFICE IS JULY 12th

Should we be unable to grant you your complete program, you will be contacted by telephone or by mail in July in order to arrange other electives. If you do not intend to be in Montreal at this time, please leave sufficient alternative information with a responsible person at the phone number indicated on the enrolment form.

Please note that although you may change your address at the Records Office, your appointment card and other correspondence concerned with pre-registration will be sent to the address on your pre-registration form. You must either telephone 879-5952 or drop in to Room N203 in order to change your address on the pre-registration file.

### B. CONFIRMATION OF ENROLMENT: August

In early August, you will receive by mail your confirmation of enrolment card, which will serve as your appointment card for registration between August 19th and the 22nd.

### C. REGISTRATION: August 19th to 22nd

For those who have received confirmation of enrolment, registration will consist of making financial arrangements for tuition, obtaining your course cards, and having your I.D. card updated. Since your contract and course cards will be prepared and NO course or section changes are permitted at this time, a proxy may be appointed by you and sent to act on your behalf, provided he presents written authorization from you AND alternative course selections, plus tuition.

Those whose enrolment was cancelled or who never enrolled but who are eligible to register, must appear in person on the date and hour specified on the appointment card to register in the usual manner. This appointment card must be obtained from the Records Office, 1435 Drummond Street.

### D. COURSE OR SECTION CHANGES: September 5th, & September 9th to 20th.

On September 5th, all course and section changes will be made free of charge.

During the two-week course change period of September 9th to the 20th, the fee for any type of change is \$5.00 per course or section, but there is no course change fee for course additions.

## Honours and Majors Advisors for Pre-Registration

Students are encouraged to arrange their appointments as early as possible in the preregistration period (March-June 28). The mailing of preregistration material will be completed by March 15th.

**Applied Social Science** 2085 Bishop Street 879-4191  
Professor H. Dimock  
Professor R. McDonald  
Professor R. Nagge  
Ms. R. Kass

**Classics, Modern Languages and Linguistics** 2020 Mac-Kay Street Room P-205 879-4192  
Professor P.F. Widdows (Latin, Greek, Italian, Hebrew, Russian)  
Professor C.R. Barton (Linguistics)  
Professor J.D. Grayson (Spanish)  
Professor A. M. Ketter (German)

**Economics** Hall Building, Room 663 879-5845  
Assoc. Professor J. Ahmad  
Assoc. Professor A. Anastasopoulos  
Professor M. Armstrong  
Assoc. Professor V. Corbo  
Assoc. Professor G. Davidovic  
Assoc. Professor P. Hohenberg  
Professor A. Lerner  
Assoc. Professor A. Martens  
Asst. Professor P. Miles  
Professor S. Palekar  
Asst. Professor Rosenfeld  
Assoc. Professor B. Sahni  
Assoc. Professor M. Stelcner  
Assoc. Professor A. Tarasofsky

**Education** 2015 Drummond Street 879-4535  
Professor D. White (Early Childhood Major)  
Professor H. Entwistle (Joint Major in Education)

**English** Hall Building, Room 539-1 879-5901, 879-4492  
Professor R. Bird  
Professor M. Foster  
Professor D. McKeen  
Mrs. Barbara Opala  
Professor E. Pechter  
Professor A. Ram  
Professor D. Sheps  
Professor R. Tobias  
Professor R. Wasserman

**Fine Arts** Hall Building, Room 543 879-4132, 879-4133  
Art History: Majors-D. Andrus, R. Greenberg, S. Paikowsky Joint Majors - E. James  
Art History and Studio Art: D. Andrus, Y. Gaucher, R. Greenberg J. Jones  
Art Education: F. Barry, S. Horner

Fine Arts: P. Cohen, S. Horner, J. Locke, N. Springford  
Graphic Design: C. Lacki, F. Mulvey  
Music: W. Rottenberg, P. Cohen  
Theatre Arts: N. Springford  
Visual Arts:  
1st Year - A. Adams  
2nd & 3rd Year - D. Jones, J. Kelly, J.I. Smith, B. Wainwright  
Cinema: J. Locke and written permission of the Department  
CEGEP trailer year: A. Adams

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# PREVIEWS

## Less money in film can

The Sixth Canadian Student Film Festival will be held at Sir George Williams University from September 25 to 29.

Organized by the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art, it is billed as "the largest and richest competition of its kind in Canada."

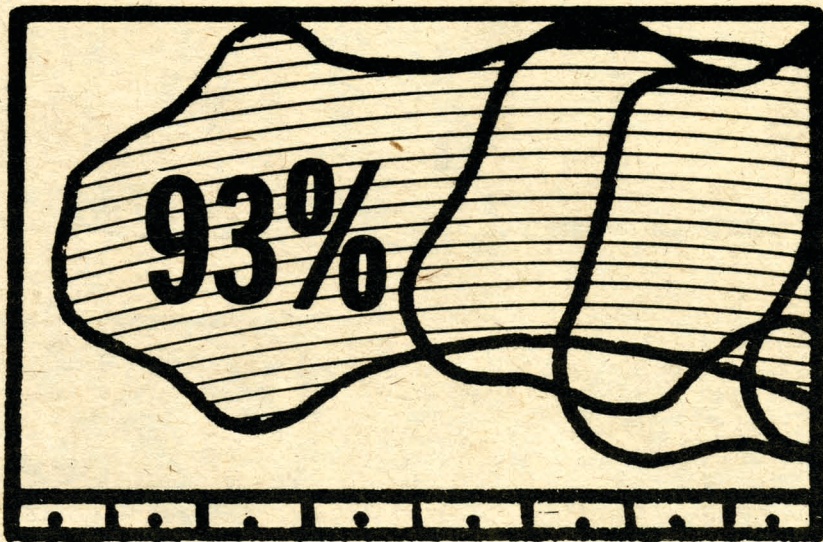
New this year: prize money, put up by Famous Players Ltd., has shrunk from \$10,000 to \$5,000; an experimental category has been added, and super 8 mm productions are no longer acceptable because of technical difficulties.

Prize money is divided among scenario, animation, documentary and experimental categories in 16 and 35 mm format. Best overall entry will receive the Norman McLaren Award and \$1,000.

Only Canadian-produced films that have not been entered in any other festival this year are eligible. Deadline for submissions is August 26.

Entry forms are available from the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art, SGWU, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd., or Famous Players Ltd.

Al Goldstein will surely go down in history as inventor of the "Peter-Meter", a flexible male chauvinist measuring tool for the sex appeal of movies. The editor of Screw, a New York-based sex sheet, shows up for Hillel (for shame!) this Monday and Tuesday to reflect on it all. See back page for times.



## Parachutists meet

The Concordia Sky Divers will be holding their Annual Parachute Meet on March 2nd and 3rd at Bert Parachutes Inc. just south of St. Jerome on Route 11 North.

The competition will consist of three rounds per jumper, and will be divided into four classes. For university students, there will be Juniors 1-75 jumps, Intermediates 76-250 jumps, and Seniors 251 + jumps. All non-university students will be in the open class. There will also be an open bean bag competition.

In the main competition, the emphasis will be upon accuracy. The jumpers will exit the plane at 2500 feet and attempt to land on a 4" disc. The jumper with the lowest accumulated distance from the disc after the three jumps wins the competition. In the bean bag competition, the jumpers attempt to drop a bean bag on the disc without actually landing there themselves.

There will be trophies, donated by Labatt's, for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place in each class, and one for the club with the highest accumulated score.

Spectators and photographers are invited. For additional information, call Concordia Sky Divers at 879-8408.

## Beefing meeting

Fireworks can be expected at 5:30 today (Feb. 28) when the graduating class finally gets together for its annual meeting, to be held in H-651. If you have gripes about the lack of planning for yearbooks, grad dances etc. it sounds like a good time to air your grievance since executives from all three student associations should be present. If you like the way things are going, you might show up anyway - free coffee and doughnuts aren't to be sneezed at in these days of skyrocketing food prices.

continued from page 6

Visual Arts Joint Major: A. Adams  
General Advisor: A. Adams

**French** Hall Building, Room 515 879-5881  
Professor C. Levy  
Professor J. Schneider

**Geography** 2080 Mackay Street 879-5880  
Professor D. Frost

Honours students and non-majors  
Professor H. Clinch  
Majors in Human Geography  
Professor B. Slack  
Majors in Economic Geography  
Professor M. Marsden  
Majors in Physical Geography  
Professor R. Bryant  
Students in Urban Studies

**History** Hall Building, Room 462 879-5893  
All majors, joint majors and honours students should report to the History Department. The Secretary will make an appointment with the proper advisor.

**Center for Interdisciplinary Studies** 2010 Mackay Street 879-4448  
Canadian Studies: Assoc. Professor R. Burns (History) 879-5893  
Russian Studies: Professor P. Widdows (Classics) 879-4192  
Science and Human Affairs: Asst. Professor G. Bindon (Interdisciplinary Studies) 879-4448  
Undergraduate Scholars Programme: Assoc. Professor D. Miller (Religion) 879-4194  
Urban Studies: Assoc. Professor R. Bryant (Geography) 879-5880  
Women's Studies: Ms. Vivienne Walters (Sociology) 879-5944

**Philosophy** Hall Building, Room 633  
Dr. J. Ornstein, Majors, 879-4393, H-634/1  
Dr. C. Garside, Honours, 879-7280, H-633/2

**Political Science** Hall Building, Room 663  
All appointments to be made through the Department Secretary- Gill Wilson, Telephone 879-4193  
Honours - Professor H. Shulman

Majors in International Affairs - Professor P.J. Arno-poulos  
All other Majors (Political Science, Canadian Politics, Political Philosophy, Comparative Political Studies) - Professor H. Shulman, 879-4193

**Psychology** Hall Building, Room 1060 879-4146  
The Psychology Department will be handling its own pre-registration sessions on March 21, 22 and April 4 and 5. All Students previously registered in any programme involving Psychology or Social Psychology will receive full information and instructions in the mail by March 15.

Special arrangements are being made for students who are currently completing their pre-university programme at institutions other than Sir George Williams University. They may pick up information regarding the programmes and pre-registration procedures from the Psychology Office in Room H-1060 of the Hall Building (Tel. 879-4146) after March 4, 1974.

**Religion** 2050 Mackay Street 879-4194  
Professor D. Miller Religion Majors and Honours  
Professor S. Poppel Judaic Studies Majors

**Sociology and Anthropology** 1405 Bishop Street 879-4182

All students currently registered in either the Sociology major or honours program, or in a joint-major in Sociology will be mailed preregistration appointments by March 11, 1974. Others, please contact Professor A. Synnott, 879-4182.

### Faculty of Science

**Biological Sciences** Hall Building, Room 1225

Honours:  
Dr. S.S. Ashtakala 879-4213  
Majors:  
Dr. R. Lowther 879-7290  
Dr. F. MacLeod 879-4222  
Dr. R. Prince 879-8042  
Dr. S. Ruby 879-4220

**Chemistry** Hall Building, Room 1139

All students must arrange an appointment with Dr. T. Adley, 879-5962. The following will act as consultants:  
Analytical - Professor J. Dick

Biochemistry - Dr. T. Adley  
Instrumentation - Dr. Verschlingel  
Organic - Dr. T. Adley  
Inorganic - Dr. P.H. Bird  
Physical - Dr. R. Westbury

**Geology** Hall Building, Room 841  
Dr. A. Deland 879-5826  
Dr. H. de Romer 879-4459  
Mr. S. Kumarapeli 879-4017

**Mathematics** Hall Building, Room 939 879-5930  
Mr. M. Belinsky 879-4258  
Dr. E. Cohen 879-5834  
Dr. R. Hall 879-8108  
Professor J. Senez 879-4242  
Dr. N. Smith 879-4261  
Mr. M. Zaki 879-5829

**Physics** Hall Building, Room 841  
Dr. D. Charlton 879-4042  
Dr. N. Eddy 879-4054  
Dr. A. Kipling 879-4049  
Dr. R. Sharma 879-5888

### Faculty of Engineering

Pre-Engineering 1974-74: D. Hamblin H-907 879-5879

Undergraduates 1974-75

Civil: M. Douglass	H-971 879-4073
Electrical: A. Antoniou	H-915 879-8000
Mechanical: M. du Plessis	H-929 879-5985
Computer Science: K. Leung	H-960 879-5836
A. Rudmik	H-960 879-5836
Honours: J. Kowalik	H-960 879-5836

### Faculty of Commerce & Administration

All students intending to return to studies in the Faculty of Commerce will pre-register on the following days according to the appropriate category:  
- entering third year & all students in the old 4-year programme: March 22nd.  
- entering second year: March 29th.

Preregistration will be held in Birks Hall, Norris Building, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. Appointment cards will not be required. Please remember to bring your academic record and the enrolment form which was sent to you, plus the \$25.00 fee.



**ORSON AROUND AGAIN:** What more can be said about Orson Welles' classic "Citizen Kane"? Not much, except to remind you that since it's based on the life of newspaper czar William Randolph Hearst perhaps it can shed light on the whereabouts of... Who's there? AAIEEEEE!

# SGWU THIS WEEK

Notices must be received by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication. Contact Maryse Perraud at 879-2823, 2145 Mackay St. in the basement.

## thursday 28

**CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "The Old Dark House" (James Whale, 1932) with Boris Karloff and Charles Laughton at 7 p.m.; "She" (Irving Pichel & Lansing G. Holden, 1935) with Helen Gahagan, Randolph Scott and Helen Mack at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

**GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE:** Tim Hazell (folk, country, blues, gospel music and all his own) at 3460 Stanley St. at 9 p.m.; \$1.25.

**UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ON STUDENT LIFE:** Meeting at 4 p.m. in H-769.

**CHAPLAINS:** Service with Rev. Arijan Groeneveld, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

**STUDENT UNION:** "Fort Bragg Follies" with Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland at 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 and 7 p.m. through Friday at 1476 Crescent, free plus 5¢ coffee.

**GALLERY II:** 19th century printmaker W.H. Bartlett, through March 12.

**GALLERY I:** Sculpture exhibit by Janice Turner, through March 12.

**WEISSMAN GALLERY:** Paintings by Phillip Surrey, through March 12.

**KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:** Fraser and De Bolt sets at 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. at 1476 Crescent through Sunday: \$2 (50¢ discount for students).

**GRADUATING CLASS:** Meeting at 5:30 p.m. for all graduating students in H-651; free coffee and doughnuts.

## friday 1

**ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL:** Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.

**STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY:** Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 8 p.m. in H-1221.

**TURKISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION:** Turkish lessons at 7 p.m. in H-417.

**STUDENT UNION:** See Thursday.

**KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:** Fraser & De Bolt sets at 8:30, 10:30 and midnight at 1476 Crescent, \$2.50 (50¢ discount for students).

**PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL:** Meeting at 10 a.m. in H-769.

**GEORGIAN SNOOPIES:** Meeting at 8 p.m. in H-415.

## saturday 2

**GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE:** See Thursday.

**CONTINUING EDUCATION:** Montreal Symphony Orchestra's open rehearsal (Mozart, R. Strauss, and Schubert) at 10 a.m. with James DePreist, National Orchestra of Washington conductor, in the D.B. Clarke Theatre; free tickets at Hall Bldg. info desk and 2140 Bishop.

**KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:** See Friday.

## sunday 3

**GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE:** See Thursday.

**KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:** Fraser & De Bolt sets at 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. at 1476 Crescent, \$2.50 (50¢ discount for students).

## monday 4

**HILLEL:** Panel discussion on "Pornography, value or valueless" with Al Goldstein, editor of *Screw*, Rabbi M. Golub of Temple Beth-Shalom and Prof. Jacobson, McGill Faculty of Law at 8 p.m. in Moot Court, McGill Law Bldg.; free.

**CHAPLAINS:** Service with Rev. Peter Macaskill, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

**STUDENTS UNION:** John Prine on videotape at 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 and 7 p.m. and free at 1476 Crescent through Friday.

**ARABIC CLUB:** Meeting at 6 p.m. in H-617.

## tuesday 5

**HILLEL:** Al Goldstein, editor of *Screw*, speaks on "How a Nice Jewish Boy Became a Pornographer" at 12:30 p.m., 2130 Bishop St.

**CHAPLAINS:** Liturgical expression (Eastern Orthodox Morning Prayers) with Fr. Ihor Kutash, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

**CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "Aparajito" (Satyajit Ray, 1955) at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; 75¢.

**STUDENTS UNION:** See Monday.

## wednesday 6

**GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP:** Charlie Foster



on "Francis Schaeffer: Evangelist" at 3:30 p.m. in H-615.

**LOVE & MARRIAGE SEMINAR:** Series of discussions for singles, engaged and married couples at the Chaplains Office, 7:30 - 9 p.m. in H-643.

**STUDENTS UNION:** See Monday.

**CONTINUING EDUCATION:** R.D. Laing on his latest adventures at 8 p.m., St. James United Church, 463 St. Catherine W.; \$3 students, \$4 others in advance - \$4/\$5 at the door.

**INTERUNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES:** Prof. Douglas R. Skopp, SUNY Plattsburgh's history department, on "Elementary Education and Nationalism in Germany 1840-70 - Research into the Role of the Volksschulen as an Element of Political Control" at 8 p.m., ICES, 1199 Bleury, room 6405.

**HILLEL:** Dr. Haim Shaked, head of Tel Aviv U's Middle East Institute, on "Arab Ideology in the Mid-East Conflict" at 12:30 p.m. in H-635; Dawson College's Paul Gallagher talks to grad students on CEGEP career opportunities at 8 p.m. in 7th floor grad lounge.

## thursday 7

**CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "Abraham Lincoln" (D.W. Griffith, 1930) with Walter Huston at 8 p.m. in H-110; 75¢.

**COMMITTEE OF GRADUATE PROGRAM DIRECTORS:** Meeting at 9:30 a.m. in H-769.

**STUDENTS UNION:** See Monday.

**CHAPLAINS:** Service with Rev. Arijan Groeneveld, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

**STUDENT LITERARY SOCIETY:** Richard Sommer reads his poems in H-937 at 8:30 p.m.

**HILLEL:** Rapping rabbi Israel Hausman on "Purim - The Time to Let it All Hang Out" 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.; Megillah reading 6 p.m., costume party 7:30 on.

## sunday 10

**CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "Kisses For My President" (Curtis Bernhardt, 1964) with Fred MacMurray, Polly Bergen, Arlene Dahl and Eli Wallach at 7 p.m.; "The Great McGinty" (Preston Sturges, 1940) with Brian Donlevy at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

## friday 8

**COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL:** Meeting at 9:30 a.m. in H-769.

**SCIENCE FACULTY COUNCIL:** Meeting at 2:15 p.m. in H-769.

**STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY:** Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 8 p.m. in H-1221.

**TURKISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION:** Turkish lessons at 7 p.m. in H-417.

**CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "Ada" (Daniel Mann, 1961) with Susan Hayward and Dean Martin at 7 p.m.; "The Candidate" (Michael Ritchie, 1972) with Robert Redford at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

**STUDENTS UNION:** See Monday.

**GEORGIAN SNOOPIES:** Meeting at 8 p.m. in H-415.

## saturday 9

**CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "Citizen Kane" (Orson Welles, 1941) with Orson Welles, Joseph Cotton, Everett Sloane, Agnes Moorehead and Ray Collins at 7 p.m.; "Dr. Strangelove" (Stanley Kubrick, 1963) with Peter Sellers at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

**MUSICA CAMERATA:** Free chamber music at 5 p.m. in H-110.

## ISSUES & EVENTS

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